

Euler-Maclaurin 公式的推广及其应用

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摘要

本文首先用一种不同于常见文献中的方法重新证明了 Euler-Maclaurin 公式, 然后为了后面的工作, 给出了关于 Bernoulli 数的一些恒等式. 在第三部分本文用这一公式给出了一些常见的求和式的计算. 在第四部分, 本文用类似的方法得到了其他一些递推关系的级数解, 推广了 Euler-Maclaurin 公式. 在第五部分, 本文叙述了一些把级数转化成定积分的例子. 在第六部分, 本文继续利用 Euler-Maclaurin 公式给出了处理一些级数的例子, 得出了一些求和式的阶. 个人认为本文最有意义的讨论在第一、第四、第五、第六部分.

引言

在 18 世纪, Euler 和 Maclaurin 分别独立地得到了一个求和公式. 它立刻成为分析中很重要、很强大力的一个工具, 之后围绕它展开的研究络绎不绝, 极大地丰富了分析的内容. 他们的这个公式最早是应用于级数的求和, 包括给出求和式的阶(甚至是渐近级数). 本文用一种不同的方法重新证明了它, 并作了初步的推广, 之后讨论了它的一些应用.

定义

称 $f(x)$ 的差分为 $\Delta f(x) = f(x+1) - f(x)$. 如果存在一个函数 $F(x)$ 使得 $F(x+1) - F(x) = f(x)$, 则称 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的反差分, 记为 $\sum f(x)\Delta x$. 易知如果 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的反差分, 则 $F(x) + C$ 也是, 其中 C 是一个周期为 1 的函数(包括常数), 反过来也成立^[1]. 易知 $\sum_{x=x_0}^{x_n} f(x) = \sum_{x=x_0}^{x_n} (F(x+1) - F(x)) = F(x_n + 1) - F(x_0)$, 称为 $f(x)$ 的求和, 记为 $\sum_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x)\Delta x$. 易知一个函数确定了上下限的求和是唯一的.

正文

1. Euler-Maclaurin 公式的证明

现在我们用分析工具来处理求和式的计算.

$$\text{引理 1: } \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt = \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+2)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt.$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\int_{x+\Delta x}^{x+\Delta x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+\Delta x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt - \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt \right) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\int_{x+\Delta x}^{x+\Delta x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+\Delta x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt - \int_{x+\Delta x}^{x+\Delta x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt \right) \\ &\quad + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\int_{x+\Delta x}^{x+\Delta x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt - \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt \right) \\ &= \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\int_{x+1}^{x+\Delta x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt - \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt \right) \\ &= \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} dt + \lim_{t \rightarrow x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} - \lim_{t \rightarrow x} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} \\ &= -f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} \Big|_x^{x+1} + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+2)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{n!} = \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+2)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt. \end{aligned}$$

定理 1(Euler-Maclaurin): 如果 $f(x)$ 存在所需阶导数, 则

$$\sum_{x=1}^k f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{b_n}{n!} (f^{(n-1)}(k+1) - f^{(n-1)}(1)) + R_N, \text{ 其中 } R_N \text{ 为余项.}$$

证明: 由 Taylor 公式,

$$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}\Delta x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}\Delta x^n + \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x + \Delta x - t)^n}{n!} dt.$$

$$\text{取 } \Delta x = 1, \text{ 得 } f(x+1) = f(x) + f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt.$$

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt.$$

$$\text{设 } f(x+1) - f(x) = g(x), \text{ 则 } g(x) = f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!} + \int_x^{x+1} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!} (x+1-t)^n dt.$$

$$\text{在上式两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 得 } g'(x) = f''(x) + \frac{f'''(x)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{n!} + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+2)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} dt$$

$$= f''(x) + \frac{f'''(x)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{(n-1)!} + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \frac{(x+1-t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} dt.$$

$$\text{则 } g(x) - \frac{1}{2} g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f'''(x)}{12} + \dots + \frac{(2-n)f^{(n)}(x)}{2 \cdot n!} + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \left(\frac{(x+1-t)^n}{n!} - \frac{(x+1-t)^{n-1}}{2 \cdot (n-1)!} \right) dt.$$

用类似的方法依次消去 $f'''(x) \dots f^{(n)}(x)$.

$$\text{设 } f'(x) = a_0 g(x) + a_1 g'(x) + \dots + a_n g^{(n)}(x) + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a_k (x+1-t)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} dt, \text{ 则根据上述关系,}$$

$$\text{应有 } a_0 = 1, \frac{a_0}{n!} + \frac{a_1}{(n-1)!} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{1!} = 0. \text{ 设 } a_n = \frac{b_n}{n!}, \text{ 则 } \frac{b_0}{0!n!} + \frac{b_1}{1!(n-1)!} + \dots + \frac{b_{n-1}}{(n-1)!1!} = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left(\binom{n}{0} b_0 + \binom{n}{1} b_1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} b_{n-1} \right) = 0, \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} b_k = 0. \therefore b_n \text{ 为 Bernoulli 数.}$$

$$a_n = \frac{B_n}{n!}, f'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{B_k}{k!} g^{(k)}(x) + \int_x^{x+1} f^{(n+1)}(t) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{B_k (x+1-t)^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} dt.$$

$$\text{对上式两边积分, 得 } f(x) = \int_{t_0}^x f'(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{B_n}{n!} g^{(n-1)}(x) + R_N.$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{x=1}^k f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{B_n}{n!} (f^{(n-1)}(k+1) - f^{(n-1)}(1)) + R_N.$$

上式即是所谓的 Euler-Maclaurin 公式. 当 $f(x)$ 满足一定的条件时, 选取合适的 N , 可以使误差项 R_N 控制在可以忽略的范围内, 此时前面的有限项即给出了求和式的主要部分.

这个证明是我自己想出来的, 但是后来发现结果是已知的. 我得出的结论可以对一些求和式的阶给出预期的结果. 通过更进一步的分析可以讨论对 $f(x)$ 的要求以及误差项的范围.

当 $f(x)$ 发散得不太快时, 往往有 $R_N \rightarrow 0 (N \rightarrow \infty)$. 在下面的讨论中我们总是假定如此(可

以证明下面讨论的求和式都成立). 此时上式变成 $\sum_{x=1}^k f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (f^{(n-1)}(k+1) - f^{(n-1)}(1)).$

2. 有关 Bernoulli 数的恒等式

为了应用这个公式, 首先需要建立一些有关 Bernoulli 数的恒等式. 根据 Bernoulli 数的生成函数 $\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n$, 首先需要得出 $\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n$ 的收敛域.

引理 1: $\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n$ 的收敛域为 $|x| < 2\pi$.

证明: 函数 $\frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ 的模最小的奇点为 $x = \pm 2\pi i$, 故在 $|x| < 2\pi$ 内 $\frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ 解析, 其 Taylor 级数

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n$ 收敛.

因此, 在其收敛域内, 我们可以对此级数逐项微分或积分.

定理 2: (1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} = \frac{1}{e-1}$;

(2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} = \frac{e}{e-1}$;

(3) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} \cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$;

(4) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+1}}{n!} = -\frac{1}{(e-1)^2}$; $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+2}}{n!} = -\frac{e(e-3)}{(e-1)^3}$; $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+3}}{n!} = \frac{2e(e^2 - 2e - 2)}{(e-1)^4}$; ...

证明: 在 $\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n$ 中取 $x=1$, 得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} = \frac{1}{e-1}$.

用 $-x$ 替换 x , 得 $\frac{-x}{e^{-x} - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n$. 取 $x=1$, 得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} = \frac{-1}{e^{-1} - 1} = \frac{e}{e-1}$.

$\frac{x}{e^x - 1} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}} \right) = \frac{x}{2} \coth\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$. 用 ix 替换 x , 得

$\frac{ix}{2} \coth\left(\frac{ix}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{2} \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} (ix)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$. 取 $x=1$, 得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} \cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} = -\frac{xe^x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+1}}{n!} x^n$, 取 $x=1$, 得

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+1}}{n!} = -\frac{e - e + 1}{(e-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{(e-1)^2}$.

类似地, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+2}}{n!} = -\frac{e(e-3)}{(e-1)^3}$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+3}}{n!} = \frac{2e(e^2 - 2e - 2)}{(e-1)^4}$, ...

3. Euler-Maclaurin 公式的初步应用

下面我们利用上式来求一些常用的求和式.

$$(1) \sum_{x=1}^k x^s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x^s \Delta x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} x^s = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{s! x^{s-n+1}}{(s-n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n x^{s-n+1}}{s+1}. \\ \sum_{x=1}^k x^s &= \sum_{x=1}^{k+1} x^s \Delta x = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n x^{s-n+1}}{s+1} \Big|_1^{k+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n (k+1)^{s-n+1}}{s+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n}{s+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n (k+1)^{s-n+1}}{s+1} - \frac{\binom{s+1}{s+1} B_{s+1}}{s+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n (k+1)^{s-n+1} - B_{s+1}}{s+1}. \end{aligned}$$

倒数第二个式子用到了 $\sum_{n=0}^s \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n}{s+1} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或者 } \sum_{x=1}^k x^s &= \sum_{x=0}^k x^s = \sum_{x=0}^{k+1} x^s \Delta x = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n x^{s-n+1}}{s+1} \Big|_0^{k+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n (k+1)^{s-n+1}}{s+1} - \frac{\binom{s+1}{s+1} B_{s+1}}{s+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{s+1} \frac{\binom{s+1}{n} B_n (k+1)^{s-n+1} - B_{s+1}}{s+1}. \end{aligned}$$

设 $P(x)$ 是一个 s 次多项式, 则 $P^{(n)}(x) (n \geq s+1) = 0$, 它的反差分是一个 $s+1$ 次多项式. 我们可以用待定系数法求出它的反差分, 也可以先把它展开成 Newton 级数, 再求反差分. 这个公式提供了一个直接的表达式.

$$(2) \sum_{x=0}^k e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum e^x \Delta x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} e^x = e^x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} = \frac{e^x}{e-1}. \\ \sum_{x=0}^k e^x &= \sum_{x=0}^{k+1} e^x \Delta x = \frac{e^x}{e-1} \Big|_0^{k+1} = \frac{e^{k+1} - 1}{e-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \sum_{x=1}^k x \cdot e^x$$

首先证明一个引理:

引理 2: $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(x \cdot e^x) = (x+n) \cdot e^x (n \in \mathbb{Z})$.

证明: 当 $n=0$ 时, $\frac{d^0}{dx^0}(x \cdot e^x) = x \cdot e^x = (x+0) \cdot e^x$, 引理成立.

当 $n \geq 0$ 时, 假设当 $n=k$ 时引理成立. 则当 $n=k+1$ 时,

$$\frac{d^{k+1}}{dx^{k+1}}(x \cdot e^x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^k}{dx^k}(x \cdot e^x) \right) = \frac{d}{dx}((x+n) \cdot e^x) = e^x + (x+n) \cdot e^x = (x+n+1) \cdot e^x, \text{ 引理也成立.}$$

所以当 $n \geq 0$ 时引理成立.

当 $n \leq 0$ 时, 假设当 $n=k$ 时引理成立. 则当 $n=k-1$ 时,

$$\frac{d^{k-1}}{dx^{k-1}}(x \cdot e^x) = \frac{d^{-1}}{dx^{-1}} \left(\frac{d^k}{dx^k}(x \cdot e^x) \right) = \frac{d^{-1}}{dx^{-1}}((x+n) \cdot e^x) = \int_{t_0}^x ((t+n) \cdot e^t) dt = (x+n) \cdot e^x - \int_{t_0}^x e^t dt$$

$$= (x+n) \cdot e^x - e^x = (x+n-1) \cdot e^x, \text{ 引理也成立. 所以当 } n \leq 0 \text{ 时引理成立.}$$

综上, 当 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, 引理成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x \cdot e^x \Delta x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} x \cdot e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (x+n-1) \cdot e^x = (x-1) \cdot e^x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} n \cdot e^x \\ &= \frac{(x-1) \cdot e^x}{e-1} + e^x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n+1}}{n!} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot e^x}{e-1} - \frac{e^x}{(e-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=1}^k x \cdot e^x &= \sum_{x=1}^{k+1} x \cdot e^x \Delta x = \left(\frac{(x-1) \cdot e^x}{e-1} - \frac{e^x}{(e-1)^2} \right) \Bigg|_1^{k+1} = \frac{k \cdot e^{k+1}}{e-1} - \frac{e^{k+1}}{(e-1)^2} - \left(-\frac{e}{(e-1)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{k \cdot e^{k+1}}{e-1} - \frac{e^{k+1}}{(e-1)^2} + \frac{e}{(e-1)^2} = \frac{k \cdot e^{k+1}}{e-1} - \frac{e(e^k - 1)}{(e-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{类似地可以求出 } \sum_{x=1}^k x^2 \cdot e^x = \frac{k^2 \cdot e^{k+1}}{e-1} - \frac{2k \cdot e^{k+1}}{(e-1)^2} + \frac{e(e+1)(e^k - 1)}{(e-1)^3},$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^k x^3 \cdot e^x = \frac{k^3 \cdot e^{k+1}}{e-1} - \frac{3k^2 \cdot e^{k+1}}{(e-1)^2} + \frac{3k \cdot e^{k+1}(e+1)}{(e-1)^3} - \frac{e(e^2 + 4e + 1)(e^k - 1)}{(e-1)^3}, \dots$$

$$(4) \sum_{x=1}^k \sin(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sin(x) \Delta x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \cos(x) + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \sin(x) \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(x) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin(x)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right) = -\frac{\cos\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{x=1}^k \sin(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \sin(x) \Delta x = -\frac{\cos\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \Big|_1^{k+1} = -\frac{\cos\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{\cos\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \sum_{x=0}^k \cos(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum \cos(x) \Delta x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \sin(x) - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \cos(x) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin(x) - \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(x)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right) = \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \sum_{x=0}^k \cos(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} \cos(x) \Delta x = \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \Big|_0^{k+1} = \frac{\sin\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}.\end{aligned}$$

4. 常系数线性非齐次递推关系的求解

上面我们求的实际上是递推关系 $f(x+1) - f(x) = g(x)$ 的级数解. 用类似的方法我们可以再求出一些更一般的递推关系.

我们知道 $f(x+k) + p_{k-1}f(x+k-1) + \dots + p_1f(x+1) + p_0f(x) = g(x)$ (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{k-1} 为常数) 的通解为 $f(x+k) + p_{k-1}f(x+k-1) + \dots + p_1f(x+1) + p_0f(x) = 0$ 的通解加上对应于 $g(x)$ 的特解. 下面的定理给出了得出 $g(x)$ 的特解的一种方法.

定理 3: 设使 $p_0 \cdot 0^n + p_1 \cdot 1^n + \dots + p_{k-1} \cdot (k-1)^n + k^n \neq 0$ ($k \geq 1$) (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{k-1} 为常数) 成立的最小自然数 (非负整数) 为 n_0 (定义 $0^0 = 1$), 如果 $g(x)$ 存在所需阶导数, 则

$f(x+k) + p_{k-1}f(x+k-1) + \dots + p_1f(x+1) + p_0f(x) = g(x)$ 的一个特解为

$$f(x) = \frac{n_0!}{k^{n_0} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n_0} + \dots + p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{b_n}{n!} g^{(i-n_0)}(x) + R_N \quad (R_N \text{ 为余项}).$$

其中 b_n 由生成函数 $\frac{x^{n_0}}{e^{kx} + p_{k-1} \cdot e^{(k-1)x} + \dots + p_1 \cdot e^x + p_0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} x^n$ 给出.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: 由 Taylor 公式, } g(x) &= f(x+k) + p_{k-1}f(x+k-1) + \dots + p_1f(x+1) + p_0f(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(k^i + p_{k-1}(k-1)^i + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^i + p_0 \cdot 0^i) f^{(i)}(x)}{i!} + R_n \\ &= \sum_{i=n_0}^n \frac{(k^i + p_{k-1}(k-1)^i + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^i + p_0 \cdot 0^i) f^{(i)}(x)}{i!} + R_n. \end{aligned}$$

用定理 1 中的方法依次消去 $f^{(n_0+1)}(x) \dots f^{(n)}(x)$.

$$\therefore \exists a_i, \ni \frac{(k^{n_0} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n_0} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}) f^{(n_0)}(x)}{n_0!} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} a_i g^{(i)}(x) + R_n.$$

$$\therefore f^{(n_0)}(x) = \frac{n_0!}{k^{n_0} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n_0} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} a_i g^{(i)}(x) + R_n,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{n_0!}{k^{n_0} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n_0} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} a_i g^{(i-n_0)}(x) + R_n.$$

下面导出 a_i 的生成函数. 根据上述关系, 应有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} (k^{n-n_0-i} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n-n_0-i} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n-n_0-i} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n-n_0-i}) \frac{a_i}{(n-n_0-i)!} = 0.$$

$$\text{设 } a_i = \frac{b_i}{i!}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} (k^{n-n_0-i} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n-n_0-i} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n-n_0-i} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n-n_0-i}) \frac{b_i}{i!(n-n_0-i)!} = 0.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} \binom{n-n_0}{i} b_i (k^{n-n_0-i} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n-n_0-i} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n-n_0-i} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n-n_0-i}) = 0.$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{n_0!} (k^{n_0} + p_{k-1} \cdot (k-1)^{n_0} + \dots + p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}) x^{n_0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} x^n, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n_0!} (k^{n_0} + p_{k-1} \cdot (k-1)^{n_0} + \dots + p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}) x^{n_0} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (k^n + p_{k-1}(k-1)^n + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^n + p_0 \cdot 0^n) x^n}{\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (k^n + p_{k-1}(k-1)^n + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^n + p_0 \cdot 0^n) x^n} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{n_0!} (k^{n_0} + p_{k-1} \cdot (k-1)^{n_0} + \dots + p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0})}{\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (k^n + p_{k-1}(k-1)^n + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^n + p_0 \cdot 0^n) x^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} x^n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (k^n + p_{k-1}(k-1)^n + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^n + p_0 \cdot 0^n) x^{n-n_0} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} x^n \\
&= \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} \binom{n}{i} b_i (k^{n+n_0-i} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n+n_0-i} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n+n_0-i} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n+n_0-i}) x^n \\
&= \frac{1}{n_0!} (k^{n_0} + p_{k-1} \cdot (k-1)^{n_0} + \dots + p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}). \\
&\therefore b_0 = 1. \sum_{i=0}^{n-n_0} \binom{n-n_0}{i} b_i (k^{n-n_0-i} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n-n_0-i} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n-n_0-i} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n-n_0-i}) = 0 (i \geq 1).
\end{aligned}$$

由以上递推关系及初值条件所确定的序列是唯一的, $\therefore b_n$ 的生成函数为

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n_0!} (k^{n_0} + p_{k-1} \cdot (k-1)^{n_0} + \dots + p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}) x^{n_0}}{e^{kx} + p_{k-1} \cdot e^{(k-1)x} + \dots + p_1 \cdot e^x + p_0}.$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{x^{n_0}}{e^{kx} + p_{k-1} \cdot e^{(k-1)x} + \dots + p_1 \cdot e^x + p_0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} x^n,$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{n_0!}{k^{n_0} + p_{k-1}(k-1)^{n_0} + \dots p_1 \cdot 1^{n_0} + p_0 \cdot 0^{n_0}} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{b_n}{n!} g^{(i-n_0)}(x) + R_N$$

5. 级数与定积分之间的转化

一些级数可以通过一定的方法转化成定积分. 虽然这样做以后并不一定能立刻得到更多的结论. 但它有利于我们去寻找一种统一的、有效的方法来系统地处理它们. 这一部分得出的结果有些与第六部分的讨论有关.

$$(1) \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{1}{x^s}$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \frac{1}{x^s} = \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{1}{x^s} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \xi^{s-1} d\xi = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \left(\frac{\xi}{x}\right)^{s-1} d\frac{\xi}{x}. \text{ 令 } t = \frac{\xi}{x},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{则 } \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \left(\frac{\xi}{x}\right)^{s-1} d\frac{\xi}{x} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{x=1}^n e^{-x \cdot t} t^{s-1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1 - e^{-n \cdot t}}{1 - e^{-t}} t^{s-1} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} dt.$$

最后一个式子可以作为 $\zeta(s)$ 的表达式.

类似地, 我们可以求

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{x=0}^n \frac{1}{(x+a)^s} &= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{1}{(x+a)^s} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \xi^{s-1} d\xi = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^n \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \left(\frac{\xi}{x+a} \right)^{s-1} d \frac{\xi}{x+a} \\
&= \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^n \int_0^\infty e^{-(x+a)t} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^n \int_0^\infty e^{-at} e^{-t \cdot x} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-at} \sum_{x=0}^n e^{-t \cdot x} t^{s-1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-at} \sum_{x=0}^n e^{-t \cdot x} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-at} \frac{1-e^{-n \cdot t}}{1-e^{-t}} t^{s-1} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \sum_{x=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(x+a)^s} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-at}}{1-e^{-t}} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)t}}{e^t-1} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)t}}{e^t-1} t^{s-1} dt.$$

此即是 Hurwitz Zeta 函数 $\zeta(s, a)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{x=0}^n \frac{(-1)^x}{(x+a)^s} &= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{(-1)^x}{(x+a)^s} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \xi^{s-1} d\xi = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^n \int_0^\infty (-1)^x e^{-\xi} \left(\frac{\xi}{x+a} \right)^{s-1} d \frac{\xi}{x+a} \\
&= \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^n \int_0^\infty (-1)^x e^{-(x+a)t} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^n \int_0^\infty (-1)^x e^{-at} e^{-t \cdot x} t^{s-1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-at} \sum_{x=0}^n (-1)^x e^{-t \cdot x} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-at} \frac{1+(-e^{-t})^{n+1}}{1+e^{-t}} t^{s-1} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \sum_{x=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^x}{(x+a)^s} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-at}}{1+e^{-t}} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)t}}{e^t+1} t^{s-1} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)t}}{e^t+1} t^{s-1} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{x^x} &= \sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{x^x} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)!} \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \xi^{x-1} d\xi = \sum_{x=1}^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x-1)!} e^{-\xi} \left(\frac{\xi}{x} \right)^{x-1} d \frac{\xi}{x} = \sum_{x=1}^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x-1)!} e^{-x \cdot t} t^{x-1} dt \\
&= \int_0^\infty \sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(x-1)!} \cdot e^{-x \cdot t} t^{x-1} dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(x-1)!} \cdot e^{-(x-1)t} t^{x-1} dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \cdot e^{e^{-t} \cdot t} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } x = e^{-t}, \text{ 则 } t = -\ln(x), \sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{x^x} = \int_0^1 e^{-t} \cdot e^{e^{-t} \cdot t} dt = \int_1^0 x \cdot (e^{-t})^{-e^{-t}} d(-\ln(x))$$

$$= \int_1^0 x \cdot x^{-x} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = - \int_1^0 x^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 x^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^x} dx.$$

这里我们得到了一个有趣的事实: $\sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{x^x} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^x} dx$.

$$(3) \sum_{x=1}^\infty \frac{1}{x \cdot x!}$$

在得出这个级数的和之前, 我们先证明一个与此相关的定理. 首先需要证明一个引理.

引理 3: $\frac{1}{\prod_{i=0}^k (n+i)} = \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \frac{1}{i!(n-i)!} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+i)} (k \geq 1, k \in N).$

证明: 设 $\frac{1}{\prod_{i=0}^k (n+i)} = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \frac{1}{(n+i)}$, 则 $1 = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \frac{\prod_{i=0}^k (n+i)}{n+i} = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \prod_{j \neq i} (n+i) (j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}).$

取 $n = -i (i = 0, 1, \dots, k)$, 得 $1 = a_i \prod_{j \neq i} (j-i)$, $a_i = \frac{1}{\prod_{j \neq i} (j-i)} = \frac{1}{\prod_{j < i} (j-i)} \cdot \frac{1}{\prod_{j > i} (j-i)} = (-1)^i \frac{1}{i!} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-i)!}.$

定理 4: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=0}^k (n+i)} = \frac{1}{k \cdot k!} (k \geq 1, k \in N).$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=0}^k (n+i)} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \frac{1}{i!(n-i)!} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+i)} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \frac{1}{k!} \binom{k}{i} \frac{1}{(n+i)} \right) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} \frac{1}{(n+i)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} \left(\sum_{n=i}^{k-1} \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} \left(\sum_{n=i}^{k-1} \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

后一个式子用到了 $\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} \left(\sum_{n=i}^{k-1} \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right) &= \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^k \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^k (-1)^n \binom{k-1}{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^k (-1)^n \binom{k}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \right) = \frac{1}{k \cdot k!} \left(\sum_{n=1}^k (-1)^n \binom{k}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{k \cdot k!}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \cdot x!} &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot (x-1)!} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot (x-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \xi d\xi = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\xi}}{(x-1)!} \left(\frac{\xi}{x} \right) d\xi \frac{\xi}{x} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x \cdot t}}{(x-1)!} t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)!} \cdot e^{-x \cdot t} t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{e^{-t}} \cdot t dt. \end{aligned}$$

令 $x = e^{-t}$, 则 $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \cdot x!} = -\int_0^1 x \cdot e^x \cdot (-\ln(x)) d(-\ln(x)) = \int_0^1 x \cdot e^x \cdot \ln(x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) dx = -\int_0^1 e^x \cdot \ln(x) dx.$

类似地, $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n-1} \cdot x!} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^n \cdot (x-1)!} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^n \cdot (x-1)!} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \xi^{n-1} d\xi$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\xi}}{(x-1)!} \left(\frac{\xi}{x}\right)^{n-1} d\frac{\xi}{x} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x \cdot t}}{(x-1)!} t^{n-1} dt = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x \cdot t}}{(x-1)!} \cdot t^{n-1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-(x-1) \cdot t}}{(x-1)!} \cdot t^{n-1} dt = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{e^{-t}} \cdot t^{n-1} dt. \\
&\text{令 } x = e^{-t}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n-1} \cdot x!} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \int_0^1 x \cdot e^x \cdot (-\ln(x))^{n-1} d(-\ln(x)) \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot \int_0^1 x \cdot e^x \cdot (\ln(x))^{n-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdot \int_0^1 e^x \cdot (\ln(x))^{n-1} dx = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot \int_0^1 e^x \cdot (\ln(x))^{n-1} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}}$$

$$\text{根据 } \Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta) = \Gamma(\alpha + \beta)B(\alpha, \beta), \quad \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{\Gamma^2(n+1)}{\Gamma(2n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(2n+2)}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \cdot B(n+1, n+1) = (2n+1)B(n+1, n+1) = (2n+1) \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 (2n+1)(x-x^2)^n dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{根据 Abel 分部求和公式, } \sum (2n+1)(x-x^2)^n \Delta n = \sum (2n+1) \Delta \frac{(x-x^2)^n}{x-x^2-1} \\
&= (2n+1) \frac{(x-x^2)^n}{x-x^2-1} - \sum \frac{(x-x^2)^{n+1}}{x-x^2-1} \Delta(2n+1) = (2n+1) \frac{(x-x^2)^n}{x-x^2-1} - 2 \sum \frac{(x-x^2)^{n+1}}{x-x^2-1} \Delta n \\
&= (2n+1) \frac{(x-x^2)^n}{x-x^2-1} - 2 \frac{(x-x^2)^{n+1}}{(x-x^2-1)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\because 0 \leq x, 1-x \leq 1, \therefore 0 \leq x(1-x) = x-x^2 < 1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1) \frac{(x-x^2)^n}{x-x^2-1} - 2 \frac{(x-x^2)^{n+1}}{(x-x^2-1)^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1) \frac{(x-x^2)^n}{x-x^2-1} - 2 \frac{(x-x^2)^{n+1}}{(x-x^2-1)^2} = \frac{3(x-x^2)}{x-x^2-1} - \frac{2(x-x^2)^2}{(x-x^2-1)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x}{(x-x^2-1)^2}.$$

$$\sum_1^{\infty} (2n+1)(x-x^2)^n \Delta n = -\frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x}{(x-x^2-1)^2}.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 (2n+1)(x-x^2)^n dx = \int_0^1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1)(x-x^2)^n dx = \int_0^1 \left(\sum_1^{\infty} (2n+1)(x-x^2)^n \Delta n \right) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x}{(x-x^2-1)^2} dx = \left(\frac{2(2x-1)}{3(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}\pi}{27}.$$

类似地, 可以求出 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s \binom{2n}{n}}$ 在 $s \leq 1 (s \in \mathbb{Z})$ 处的值. 还可以求出 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^s \binom{2n}{n}}$ 在 $s \leq 1 (s \in \mathbb{Z})$

处的值. 另外还有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{1}{3} \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{18}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4 \binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{17}{36} \zeta(4) = \frac{17\pi^4}{3240}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3 \binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{2}{5} \zeta(3)$.

这些恒等式成为 Apéry 证明 $\zeta(2)$ 和 $\zeta(3)$ 的无理性的工具.

6. Euler-Maclaurin 公式的进一步应用

前面推导出的 Euler-Maclaurin 公式是一个很强有力的分析工具. 然而, 之前我们只是用它处理了一些收敛级数. 用它来处理一些发散级数仍会得到一些很重要的结果. 因为是处理发散级数, 所以中间过程中存在着一些不严格之处, 但是结果可以证明是正确的. 应用 Poincaré 关于发散级数的理论可以提供一个严密的证明.

$$(1) \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

引理 4: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \frac{1}{x^2} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} (n \in \mathbb{N})$.

证明: 当 $n=0$ 时, $\frac{d^{-1}}{dx^{-1}} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x}$, 此时引理成立.

假设当 $n=k$ 时, 引理成立. 则当 $n=k+1$ 时, $\frac{d^k}{dx^k} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^{k-1}}{dx^{k-1}} \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left((-1)^{k-1} \frac{k!}{x^{k+1}} \right)$
 $= (-1)^{k-1} \cdot k! \cdot \frac{-(k+1)}{x^{k+2}} = (-1)^k \cdot \frac{(k+1)!}{x^{k+2}}$, 此时引理也成立.

综上, 引理成立.

$\sum \frac{1}{x^2} \Delta x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \frac{1}{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} B_n}{x^{n+1}}$. 这个级数除了当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\rightarrow 0$ 之外都是发散的. 但是我们可以形式地计算它的发散和.

由 $\frac{-t}{e^{-t}-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} t^n$, 得

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t}-1} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot t^n dt. \text{ 令 } \xi = x \cdot t, \text{ 则}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{\xi}{x} \right)^n d \frac{\xi}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \cdot \xi^n d\xi$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} n! = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{x^{n+1}}. \text{ 即 } \sum \frac{1}{x^2} \Delta x = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t}-1} dt. \text{ 这里用到了 Laplace 变换.}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \Delta x = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t}-1} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot t} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t}-1} dt \Big|_{x=1} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t}-1} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t}{e^t-1} dt.$$

这与前面得到的结果相同.

$$(2) \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s} (s \geq 2, s \in N).$$

引理 5: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \frac{1}{x^s} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(s)^{(n-2)}}{x^{s+n-1}} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(s+n-2)!}{(s-1)! x^{s+n-1}} (s \geq 2, s \in N, n \in N)$, 其中

$(s)^{(n-2)} = s \cdot (s+1) \dots (s+n-2)$ 表示上升阶乘函数, $(s)^{(-n)} = 1 (n \in N)$.

此引理的证明与引理 4 很类似, 故从略.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{x^s} \Delta x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \frac{1}{x^s} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(s+n-2)!}{(s-1)! x^{s+n-1}} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (s+n-2)! B_n}{n! x^{s+n-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n+1)^{(s-3)} \cdot B_n}{x^{s+n-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

由上题结论, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{x^{n+1}} = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t} - 1} dt$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^{s-2}}{dx^{s-2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{x^{n+1}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n B_n \frac{d^{s-2}}{dx^{s-2}} \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n B_n \frac{(n+1)^{(s-3)}}{x^{n+s-1}} = - \frac{d^{s-2}}{dx^{s-2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t} - 1} dt \\ &= - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{s-2}}{\partial x^{s-2}} e^{-xt} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t} - 1} dt = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \cdot (-t)^{s-2} \cdot \frac{-t}{e^{-t} - 1} dt = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \cdot \frac{(-t)^{s-1}}{e^{-t} - 1} dt. \\ \therefore \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s} &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s} \Delta x = (-1)^{s-1} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \cdot \frac{(-t)^{s-1}}{e^{-t} - 1} dt - \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \cdot \frac{(-t)^{s-1}}{e^{-t} - 1} dt \Big|_{x=1} \right) \\ &= (-1)^{s-1} \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{(-t)^{s-1}}{e^{-t} - 1} dt = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} dt. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \sum_{t=1}^x \frac{1}{t}.$$

引理 6: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \frac{1}{t} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{t^n} (n \geq 1)$. 证明从略.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{t} \Delta t &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \frac{1}{t} = \ln(t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{t^n} = \ln(t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} B_n}{n \cdot t^n}. \\ \frac{1}{\xi} \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 \right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^{n-1}. \text{ 则 } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 \right) d\xi = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^{n-1} \right) d\xi \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \xi^{n-1} d\xi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{t} \right)^{n-1} d \frac{y}{t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{t^n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} \cdot y^{n-1} dy \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{t^n} (n-1)! = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n \cdot t^n}. \text{ 即 } \sum \frac{1}{t} \Delta t = \ln(t) - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 \right) d\xi. \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 \right) d\xi &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{t=1}^x \frac{1}{t} &= \sum_{t=1}^{x+1} \frac{1}{t} \Delta t = \ln(t) \Big|_1^{x+1} - \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 \right) d\xi \Big|_1^{x+1} = \ln(x+1) + o(1) + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\xi}}{\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 \right) d\xi \\ &= \ln(x+1) + o(1) - \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{e^{-\xi} - 1} + \frac{1}{\xi} \right) d\xi.\end{aligned}$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sum_{t=1}^x \frac{1}{t} \sim \ln(x+1) + \gamma \sim \ln(x) + \gamma$, 其中 $\gamma = -\int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{e^{-\xi} - 1} + \frac{1}{\xi} \right) d\xi$ 即是所谓的 Euler-Mascheroni 常数. $\gamma = 0.5772156649 \dots$

$$(4) \sum_{t=1}^x \ln(t).$$

引理 7: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \ln(t) = (-1)^n \frac{(n-2)!}{t^{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$. 证明从略.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum \ln(t) \Delta t &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \ln(t) = \ln(t) - t - \frac{1}{2} \ln(t) + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{B_n}{n!} (-1)^n \frac{(n-2)!}{t^{n-1}} \\ &= \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(t) - t + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n B_n}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot t^{n-1}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^n, \quad \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) = \sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^{n-2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) d\xi &= \int_0^\infty e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^{n-2} \right) d\xi = \sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^\infty e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \xi^{n-2} d\xi \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{t} \right)^{n-2} d \frac{y}{t} = \sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{t^{n-1}} \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \cdot y^{n-2} dy \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{t^{n-1}} (n-2)! = \sum_{n=2}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot t^{n-1}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \sum \ln(t) \Delta t = \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(t) + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) d\xi.$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) d\xi = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{t=1}^x \ln(t) &= \sum_{t=1}^{x+1} \ln(t) \Delta t = \left(\left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(t) - t \right) \Big|_1^{x+1} + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) d\xi \Big|_1^{x+1} \\ &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(x+1) - x + o(1) - \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\xi}}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) d\xi \\ &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(x+1) - x + o(1) + \int_0^\infty e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\xi(e^{-\xi} - 1)} + \frac{1}{\xi^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi} \right) d\xi.\end{aligned}$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sum_{t=1}^x \ln(t) \sim \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x+1) - x + C \sim \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x) - x + 1 + C$, 其中

$$C = \int_0^\infty e^{-t\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\xi(e^{-\xi} - 1)} + \frac{1}{\xi^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi} \right) d\xi = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) - 1.$$

后一个渐近式用到了

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x+1) - \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x) \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = 1. \\ \therefore \sum_{t=1}^x \ln(t) &\sim \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x) - x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi). \end{aligned}$$

推论 1: 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $x! = \Gamma(x+1) \sim \sqrt{2\pi x} x^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-x} = \sqrt{2\pi x} \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x$.

$$\text{证明: } \Gamma(x+1) = x! = \prod_{t=1}^x t = \prod_{t=1}^x e^{\ln(t)} = e^{\sum_{t=1}^x \ln(t)} = e^{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x) - x + o(1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi)} = x^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot e^{o(1)} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi)}.$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } x! = \Gamma(x+1) \sim x^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi)} = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot x^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-x} = \sqrt{2\pi x} \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x.$$

$$(5) \sum_{t=1}^x t \ln(t).$$

引理 8: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t \ln(t) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-3)!}{t^{n-2}} (n \geq 3)$. 证明从略.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum t \ln(t) \Delta t &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t \ln(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} \ln(t) - \frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} t \ln(t) + \frac{1}{12} (\ln(t) + 1) \\ &+ \sum_{n=3}^\infty \frac{B_n}{n!} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-3)!}{t^{n-2}} = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(t) - \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} + \sum_{n=3}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1} B_n}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) t^{n-1}}. \\ \frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^n, \quad \frac{1}{\xi^3} \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{\xi^2}{12} \right) = \sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^{n-3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t\xi}}{\xi^3} \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{\xi^2}{12} \right) d\xi &= \int_0^\infty e^{-t\xi} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \xi^{n-3} \right) d\xi = \sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^\infty e^{-t\xi} \cdot \xi^{n-3} d\xi \\ &= \sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{t} \right)^{n-3} d \frac{y}{t} = \sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{t^{n-2}} \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \cdot y^{n-3} dy \\ &= \sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{1}{t^{n-2}} (n-3)! = \sum_{n=3}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{B_n}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot t^{n-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \sum t \ln(t) \Delta t = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(t) - \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} - \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t\xi}}{\xi^3} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{\xi^2}{12} \right) d\xi.$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t\xi}}{\xi^3} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi} - 1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{\xi^2}{12} \right) d\xi = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{t=1}^x t \ln(t) &= \sum_{t=1}^{x+1} t \ln(t) \Delta t = \left(\left(\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(t) - \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \Big|_1^{x+1} + o(1) + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\xi}}{\xi^3} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi}-1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{\xi^2}{12} \right) d\xi \\ &= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(x+1) - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + o(1) + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\xi}}{\xi^3} \cdot \left(\frac{-\xi}{e^{-\xi}-1} - 1 - \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{\xi^2}{12} \right) d\xi.\end{aligned}$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sum_{t=1}^x t \ln(t) \sim \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(x+1) - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + C \sim \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(x) - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$, 其中

$$C = \frac{1}{4} - \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\xi^2(e^{-\xi}-1)} + \frac{1}{\xi^3} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} + \frac{1}{12\xi} \right) d\xi.$$

后一个渐近式用到了 $\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(x+1) - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + o(1).$$

推论 2: 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\prod_{t=1}^x t^t \sim A \cdot x^{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$. 其中

$$A = \exp\left(\frac{1}{4} - \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\xi^2(e^{-\xi}-1)} + \frac{1}{\xi^3} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} + \frac{1}{12\xi} \right) d\xi \right).$$

证明: $\prod_{t=1}^x t^t = \prod_{t=1}^x e^{t \ln(t)} = e^{\sum_{t=1}^x t \ln(t)} \sim e^{\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \ln(x) - \frac{x^2}{4} + C} = A \cdot x^{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{12}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}.$

其中 $A = \exp\left(\frac{1}{4} - \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\xi^2(e^{-\xi}-1)} + \frac{1}{\xi^3} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} + \frac{1}{12\xi} \right) d\xi \right)$ 即是所谓的 Glaisher-Kinkelin 常数.

$$A = 1.2824271291\dots$$

(6) $\sum_{t=1}^x \arctan(t).$

引理 10: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t) = \frac{P_{n-2}(t)}{(t^2+1)^{n-1}} \sim \frac{1}{t^n} (t \rightarrow \infty, n \geq 2)$. 其中 $P_{n-2}(t)$ 是关于 t 的 $n-2$ 次多项式.

证明: 当 $n=2$ 时, $\frac{d^1}{dt^1} \arctan(t) = \frac{1}{t^2+1} \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$, 此时引理成立.

假设当 $n=k (k \geq 2)$ 时, 引理成立. 则当 $n=k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^k}{dt^k} \arctan(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^{k-1}}{dt^{k-1}} \arctan(t) \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{P_{k-2}(t)}{(t^2+1)^{k-1}} \right) = \frac{P_{k-3}(t) \cdot (t^2+1)^{k-1} - P_{k-2}(t) \cdot t \cdot (t^2+1)^{k-2}}{(t^2+1)^{2k-2}} \\ &= \frac{P_{k-3}(t) \cdot (t^2+1) - P_{k-2}(t) \cdot t}{(t^2+1)^k} = \frac{P_{k-1}(t)}{(t^2+1)^k} \sim \frac{1}{t^{k+1}}, \text{ 此时引理也成立.}\end{aligned}$$

综上, 引理成立.

引理 11: 如果 $f_n(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} (x \rightarrow \infty, n \in \mathbb{N})$, 则 $\sum_{n=k}^{k'} a_n \cdot f_n(x) = O\left(\frac{1}{x^{k+1}}\right) (x \rightarrow \infty, k \geq 1)$.

证明: $\because f_n(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} (x \rightarrow \infty)$, $\therefore \exists b_n$ 和 M_n , 使得当 $x \geq M_n$ 时, 有 $f_n(x) \leq b_n \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n+1}}$ 。

记 $c = \max\{a_k \cdot b_k, \dots, a_{k'} \cdot b_{k'}\}$, 则 $\sum_{n=k}^{k'} a_n \cdot f_n(x) \leq c \cdot \sum_{n=k}^{k'} \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \leq c \cdot \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} = c \cdot \frac{1}{x^{k+1} - x^{k+2}} \leq c \cdot \frac{1}{x^{k+1}}$

故 $\sum_{n=k}^{k'} a_n \cdot f_n(x) = O\left(\frac{1}{x^{k+1}}\right) (x \rightarrow \infty)$ 。

引理 12: $\left. \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t) \right|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} 0 (n \text{ 为奇数}) \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot (n-2)! (n \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases} (n \geq 2)$ 。

证明: 根据 $\arctan(t)$ 的 Taylor 展开式, $\arctan(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left. \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \arctan(t) \right|_{t=0}}{n!} t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} t^{2n+1}$, 得

$$\left. \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \arctan(t) \right|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} 0 (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot (n-1)! (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases}, \quad \left. \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t) \right|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} 0 (n \text{ 为奇数}) \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot (n-2)! (n \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \arctan(t) \Delta t &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t) = t \arctan(t) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2 + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t) \\ &= \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(t) - \ln \sqrt{t^2 + 1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{t=1}^x \arctan(t) &= \sum_{t=0}^x \arctan(t) = \sum_0^{x+1} \arctan(t) \Delta t = \left(\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(t) - \ln \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \right) \Big|_0^{x+1} \\ &+ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \left(\left. \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \arctan(t) \right|_0^{x+1} \right) \sim \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(x+1) - \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} \\ &- \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} (-1)^{n-1} (2n-2)! = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(x+1) - \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{2n(2n-1)}. \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} &= \frac{x}{2} \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right). \text{ 则} \\ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t \cdot \xi}}{\xi^2} \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right)\right) d\xi &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \xi^{2n-2}\right) d\xi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t \cdot \xi} \cdot \xi^{2n-2} d\xi \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{t}\right)^{2n-2} d\frac{y}{t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \frac{1}{t^{2n-1}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} \cdot y^{2n-2} dy \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \frac{1}{t^{2n-1}} (2n-2)! \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{2n(2n-1)} \frac{1}{t^{2n-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \sum_{t=1}^x \arctan(t) &\sim \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(x+1) - \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{B_{2n}}{2n(2n-1)} \\ &\sim \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(x+1) - \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - c \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - c = \frac{\pi}{2} x - \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - C \\ \text{其中 } C &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t\xi}}{\xi^2} \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right)\right) d\xi - \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\sum_{t=0}^x t^t$ (当 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时, $t^t = e^{t \ln(t)} \rightarrow e^0 = 1$. $\therefore t=0$ 是 t^t 的可去奇点. 我们定义当 $t=0$ 时, $t^t = 1$).

引理 13: $\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t^t = t^{t-n+1} \cdot P_{n-1}(t(\ln(t)+1)) \sim t^t (\ln(t)+1)^{n-1} (t \rightarrow \infty, n \geq 1)$.

证明: 当 $n=1$ 时, $\frac{d^0}{dt^0} t^t = t^t = t^t (\ln(t)+1)^0$, 此时引理成立.

假设当 $n=k(k \geq 1)$ 时, 引理成立. 则当 $n=k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} t^t &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^{k-1}}{dt^{k-1}} t^t \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{t-k+1} \cdot P_{k-1}(t(\ln(t)+1)) \right) = t^{t-k} (t(\ln(t)+1) - k + 1) \cdot P_{k-1}(t(\ln(t)+1)) \\ &+ t^{t-k+1} \cdot P_{k-2}(t(\ln(t)+1)) \cdot (\ln(t)+2) = t^{t-k} \cdot P_k(t(\ln(t)+1)) \sim t^t (\ln(t)+1)^k, \text{ 此时引理也成立.} \end{aligned}$$

综上, 引理成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum t^t \Delta t &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t^t = \int t^t dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t^t \sim \int t^t dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} t^t (\ln(t)+1)^{n-1} = \int t^t dt + \frac{t^t}{\ln(t)+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (\ln(t)+1)^n \\ &= \int t^t dt + \frac{t^t}{\ln(t)+1} \left(\frac{\ln(t)+1}{e^{\ln(t)+1} - 1} - 1 \right) = \int t^t dt + t^t \left(\frac{1}{e \cdot t - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln(t)+1} \right) (t \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{t=0}^x t^t &= \sum_{t=0}^{x+1} t^t \Delta t = \int_0^{x+1} t^t dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t^t \Big|_0^{x+1} \sim \int_0^{x+1} t^t dt + t^t \left(\frac{1}{e \cdot t - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln(t)+1} \right) \Big|_{t=x+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} \left(\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t^t \Big|_{t=0} \right) \\ &= \int_0^{x+1} t^t dt + (x+1)^{x+1} \left(\frac{1}{e \cdot (x+1) - 1} - \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)+1} \right) - C, \text{ 其中 } C = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n!} \left(\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} t^t \Big|_{t=0} \right) \text{ 为一常数(发散} \end{aligned}$$

意义下的和).

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